

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid for the services performed under this act: To each principal assessor, two dollars for every day employed in hearing appeals and making out lists agreeably to the provisions of this act, and four dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as delivered by him to the collector: to each assistant assessor, one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making calculations, the number of days necessary for that purpose being certified by the principal assessor and approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as completed and delivered by him to the principal assessor; and the assessors respectively shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery used in the execution of their duties.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the allowances made as aforesaid to the assessors shall be paid at the treasury to the principal assessors respectively, for which purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in cases where no person can be found in any collection district, or assessment district, to serve either as collector, principal assessor or assistant assessor, respectively, the President of the U. States is hereby authorized to appoint one of the deputy postmasters in such district to serve as collectors or assessors, as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of such deputy postmaster to perform accordingly the duties of such officer.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That whenever a direct tax shall be assessed, or internal duties laid, separate accounts of each shall be kept at the treasury of the U. States, of all monies received from the direct tax, and from internal duties; showing upon what articles or subjects of taxation those duties accrued; also, the amount of monies paid to collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, or other officers employed in the collection thereof; distinguishing the amount of monies received from each state, and from what tax or species of duties received; and distinguishing also the amount of monies paid to the officers in each state; which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 22, 1813—Approved: JAMES MADISON.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 31st September, 1813, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

Ashby William R. 2
Alexander Aaron
Armstrong Samuel
Anderson John
Allen Permyly
Abell Elizabeth

Baird Pleasant
Baggot George
Busby William
Barry William T.
Bond John E.
Bowen Ambrose
Browning Jacob
Breckenridge J. C.
Breckenridge John B.
Bridges John
Butler Anthony
Brown Abraham
Brown Jas.
Burtion John
Beardford Daniel
Blevins John
Baker William
Baker John
Beard William
Burns
Boardman James
Bartholomew Thomas
Boaz John
Bell John F.
Brown Samuel A.
Bromie George
Bedford Robert
Barry John
Burriss John
Baylor Robert
Barkley James
Ballard Anderson G.
Babb George M.
Babb William
Belt Richard
Bradley Susan H.
Baxter John
Berriman Gilson
Boiles Charles A.
Bluford Col.
Bryant Joseph
Brainer Peter
Barkley George

Alter Christian
Armstrong Hugh
Alexander George
Allen Hugh
Allen Amos
Alexander Wilson

Bowman John
Bushard Catharine
Basard Solomon
Buchanan John
Ball Spencer
Blades William H.
Blallenburger Jacob
Bodley Thomas
Bryson
Barker Henry
Breasher Reazon
Bogg John M.
Blanch and Medcalf
Blakey James M.
Boulware William
Blanton R.
Burrett Rebecca
Brandon Joseph
Bosworth Benjamin
Baxter Thomas
Buckley Samuel
Bailey Augustine
Brown Abraham
Bailey David
Barker Henry
Blest Judith
Bryan Thomas
Bryson Andrew
Beauchamp Isaac
Bolman Amos
Burbridge A. Rev.
Bridgion John
Bowlds Joseph
Banton William T.
Baxley Joseph M.
Bowlware Frank
Bochannon Simon
Barr Robert
Biggs Andrew
Biggs Susannah
Burtion John
Bramberger Frederick
Bowler John

Macbean William
Morgan Sarah
Moore Nimrod
McCoy Joseph
Mahon Alexander
McDonald Maj. Jas.
Miller Alexander
McKinney Gerrard
Montgomery Alexr.
Matthews Charles L.
McCall John
McKard Alexander
Morton Wm. R.
Mearcy Justin B.
Miller James
Messie Job
Marsh John
McDowell Lucy N.
McNitt Robert
Manuel Fleet
Morton, Shif. Fayette
McCurry William
Milton Elijah
McGowan Mr.
McQuire William
Morris Joshua
Musgrave Cuthbert
Mennett Edward R. J.
Minem Gideon
Morgan Nathan
Menton Samuel
Miffin Polly
Miller John
Marshall Cornelius
Mortimer Robert
Moore Charles C.

Norton John
Nowell Francis
Newcombe John
Neal Nancy
ONeal Theodoros
Offit Alexander
O'Clover John
Postlethwait Joseph
Pitche Benjamin
Parke William
Penn Shadrack
Patterson Samuel
Peel James
Caldwell Samuel T.
Campbell Isabella
Christian Sally H.
Crow Samuel
Campbell William

Davis Allen
Deister Robert
Dunio John
Day Francis
Davis Thomas
Daniel Louisa
Darkas Tabitha

Estes Nathaniel
Eades Jonathan
Eades William
Edwards Elias
Edwards Nancy
Edwards Henry
Ekin James
Edmiston Martha

Fortune Joseph
Ferguson Martha
Foster Elizabeth
Fair James
Farrar William
Ford Jacob
Fink John
Flannagan George
Farrell Isaac
Fortune Mrs.
Finley L. M.
Faulconer Joseph

Gardner Jane
George Robert
Grooms Elijah H.
Gains Nathaniel
Grumble Nancy
Glen James
Griffin Elizabeth
Guerin R.
Gooch Claiborne
Gains R. U. & T.
Grant William
Goodwin Joseph G.
Gwin Joseph H.
Gee Thomas
Green John
Greenwood Thomas
Green Rebecca
Gains Catharine

Holmes John A.
Harney William
Hix John
Harman Asa
Hunnicott John
Hunt Seth
Hays William H.
Hix John
Hall Francis
Henderson James
Hill Aron
Herdon Judith
Hubbard Adolphus T.
Hyatt Lewis
Humphreys Thomas
Hart Nathaniel
Hoster Kitty
Hunnicott Joseph
Hampson George
Hammond Samuel
Hall Lawrence
Horn Catherine
Horton Catherine
Hughes John
Houston James
Hoghead James D.
Hilton Jane
Huston John
Haddon Joel H.
Harris Thomas
Hinds Samuel

Johnson Edward jun.
Johnson Ann
Jackson Ezekiah
Johnson Jacob
Johnston Lytleton
Jones Wm. Smith
Jett Burkett D.
Jeffreys John
Juda Nelson

Krantz John F.
Kelly Henry
Kelly Hannah
Kohlharsh Henry

Kirtly Mildred
Keller Jacob
Kirtly Francis

Laws J.
Lucky Jane
Long William
Leatham Joshua
Lore Andrew
Link George
Lore William
Lewis Daniel
Long Edmond
Loris Henry

Madison Kesiah
McGibony Alexander
Martin James
Mayer Charles
Morgan William
Montgomery William
Mehony Fielding
Meglone Jane
Morgan Samuel
McCain James Jun.
McLean Robt. D.
Miller William
Marsh Charles
Miller Robt.
Mash Samuel
Moore Peter
McCoy Eliah
McKerry Martha
McFerrin Thos.
Monroe John
McCutchen James
McConnell Wm. L.
Moore Telly
McKay Duncan
Marshall Robert
Menier Abraham

Nicholas Joseph
Noble James
Nash William M.
Napper John
Outton Thomas
O'Brien John
Owens Mrs.
Pickett Edward
Pondexter Peter
Prentiss Nathaniel
Perry Tandy K.
Price Samuel
Purdy Robert
Parberry James M.
Pobies Mary
Pew John
Pondexter John
Patterson William
Price Joel
Price William B.
Pool John
Porter William

Roach William
Roker Jacob
Rush Eliza
Robnett John
Reed John
Richardson M. D.
Riddick Eliza M.
Rankin Adam
Rankin Thomas
Redman Cheeksberry
Rice Sophia W.

Richardson William
Reeves Nathaniel
Reynolds William
Rice William
Rice Mrs. Polly
Rumman Thomas
Richardson John

Smith Hardage
Simpson Abraham
Shingle-bower Margaret
Scott James
Smith Doct. Benjamin
Smith Richard W.
Shyrock Mathias
Stokes Ruth
Sumrall Joseph
Scott Samuel
Starks John
Sullivan Daniel
Smith Daniel
Samuel John
Summers James
Smith Alexander
Shedman Thomas
Shyrock William
Smith Ann
Simpson Robert
Shields Patrick
Shields James C.
Sargent Dabney
Scott Robert
Smith Francis D.
Shuldeny Ralph B.
Shuldeny Ralph B.
Spencer Abraham
Samuel Philomont
Sharrad Levin
Smith Barnett
Shackelford Rev.
Smith Edwin B.
Sharp Eliza B.
Saucer William
Sutton & Ford
Simpson Robert

Todd David
Taylor Jonathan
Tom Doct. Allen D.
Tomkins James
Tegarden William
Terrence David
Talbot Charlotte S.
Thomas James
Twibles Rawley
Trimbble Stephen
Tate George W.
Taylor William
Todd Mary

Umphrey William
Vance Benjamin
Vance Benjamin
Vance Benjamin

Woodruff I. & E.
Warfield Doctor
Wilson Willis
Walson Ezekiel
Walker Ezekiel
Washington John
Wingate Robert
Worsley Wm. W.
Wilson Joshua
Worley Caleb
Wince Abraham
West John B.
Wilman Cornelius
Walker James
Wilson James
Watts John
Williamson James
Walsh Thomas S.
Waltall Thomas S.
Wise Francis
Webb Reuben
Wheeler Warren
Wallace Thomas R.
Wallace Samuel
Winston Lewis
Wingfield Enoch
Williams Benet

Yager Jacob
Young Sarah B.
Young Leonard

Walden William
Walker Alexander
Ward Benjamin
Woodruff Aaron
Wright Helena
Wilson John
Wilkinson Anguish
Wagler Abraham
Wing Benjamin
Walsh Thomas
Willhight John
Williamson Garrett
Wilson Benjamin
Wingate John C.
Wickerham John
Walls Samuel
Winn Nathaniel
White Robert
Walker Samuel
Webber Margaret
Walker Alexander
Wyll John
Wood Henry
West Ann
Wallace Agness
Watts John

Yarnell Isaac
Yates Agness
Young John D.

DANIEL GILES, A. P. M.

THE WAR.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy
U. S. brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, Head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, 4 P. M.

Sir—It has pleased the Almighty to give to the Arms of the United States a signal Victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British Squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.

Sir—In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered in Put-in-Bay; when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10, A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away, the Lawrence became unmanageable; notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours without canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless; and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have

continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two, the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara, being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side, at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of Capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lt. Yarnall, 1st Lt. of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as Lt.) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brooke of the marines, and midshipman Lamb, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman John Clarke of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipman Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, Lt. Smith and Edwards, and mid. Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Brewvoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lt. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, Lt. Packet, and Scorpion, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service. Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara; and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes of Capt. Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The first and first Lt. of the Queen Charlotte, and Capt. Elliot, were killed.—Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter and Chippeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain; it must however, have been very great.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry.
U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.

Sir—I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th instant, to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise Capt. Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a recapitulation of the killed and wounded on board the American squadron.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Lawrence	22	61	83
Niagara	2	25	27
Caledonia		3	3
Somers		2	2
Ariel	1	3	4
Trippie		2	2
Scorpion	2		2
Porcupine			none
Tigress			none.
	27	96	123

Statement of the force of the British squadron.
Ship Detroit 19 guns—1 on pivot & 2 howitzers

Queen Charlotte 17 do. 1 do.
Schr. Lady Prevost 13 do. 1 do.
Brig Hunter 10 do.
Sloop Little Belt 3 do.
Schr. Chippeway 1 do. and 2 swivels

63 guns.

Note—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

Statement of the force of the United States squadron.
Brig Lawrence 20 guns
Niagara 24 do.
Caledonia 3 do.
Schr. Ariel 4 do. (1 burst early in action)

Scorpion 2 do.
Somers 2 do. and two swivels
Sloop Trippie 1 do.
Schr. Tigress 1 do.
Porcupine 1 do.

54 guns.

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred men.

S. HAMBLETON, Purser.
O. H. PERRY,
Capt. and Senior Officer.

CHAUNCEY'S CRUISE.
Extract of a letter from Com. Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 13, 1813.

On board the U. S. Ship Gen. Pike,
Off Duck Island.

Sir—On the 7th, at day light the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara River, wind from the southward. Made the signal and weighed with the fleet, prepared for action and stood out of the river after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy schooners in tow, and have continued the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay which is so little known to our pilots and said to be full of shoals that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall however (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavor to watch him so close as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase I frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but a heavy sailing schooner prevented our closing with him, until the 11th off Genesee River, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed to within about 3-4 of a mile of him which he took the breeze and we had a running fight of 3 and an half hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped me and ran into Amherst Bay yesterday morning. In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and a little rigging was cut, but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have and heaves a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison and the Sylph have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantage; and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,
Hon. W. Jones, Secy. of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Thos. Macdonough, Esq. commanding the U. S. naval forces on Lake Champlain.

United States' Sloop President,
near Plattsburg, Sept. 9th, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday from near the lines, having sailed from Burlington on the 6th inst. with an intention to fall in with the enemy, who were then near this place; having proceeded to within a short distance of the lines, I received information that they were at anchor there; soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward out of the lake—thus, if not acknowledging our ascendancy on the lake, evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of a station, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THOS. MACDONOUGH,
Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Isaac Hull, Esq. Commanding Naval Officer on the East of Portsmouth, N. H.

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth;
14th September, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to forward to you, by the mail, the flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were hoisted to her mast-heads at the time she engaged, and was captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise.

Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part of my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Burrows have had this honor!

He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
sir, your obedient servant;
ISAAC HULL,
Secretary of the Navy.

ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.
Extract of a letter from Capt. Hull to Commodore Bainbridge, dated the 10th inst.

"Yesterday I visited the two brigs, and was astonished to see the difference of injury sustained in the action. The Enterprise had but one 18-pound shot in her hull, one in her main mast, and one in her foremast; her sails are much cut with grape shot, and there are a great number of grape lodged in her sides, but no injury done by them. The Boxer has eighteen or twenty 18-pound shot in her hull, most of them at the water's edge; several stands of 18-pound grape stick in her side, and such a quantity of small grape that I did not undertake to count them. Her masts, sails and spars are literally cut to pieces; several of her guns dismounted and unfit for service; her top-gallant forecastle nearly taken off by the shot; her boats cut to pieces, and her quarters injured in proportion. To give you an idea of the quantity of shot about her, I inform you that I counted in her main-mast alone, three 18-pound shot holes, 18 large grape shot holes, 16 musket-ball holes, and a large number of smaller shot holes, without counting above the cat harpins. We find it impossible to get at the number of killed; no flags are found by which we can ascertain it. I, however, counted upwards of ninety hammocks which were in her netting with beds in them, besides several beds without hammocks; and she has excellent accommodations for all her officers below in state rooms, so that I have no doubt that she had one hundred men on board. We know that she had several of the Ratler's men, and a quantity of wads was taken out of the Ratler, loaded with four large grape shot, with a small hole in the centre to put in a cartridge, that the inside of the wad may take fire when it leaves the gun. In short, she is in every respect completely fitted, and her accommodations exceed any thing I have seen in a vessel of her class."

N. York, Sept. 13.—A marine from the Mohawk brig, one of the blockading squadron, deserted from the watering place and has been brought up to town.—He says the fleet which left the bay are bound to Halifax; that the enemy had given up the idea of attempting any thing until next spring, when a powerful naval and military armament would be sent to the Chesapeake to effect some great object, the nature of which he was unacquainted with.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEWPORT, [R. I.] Sept. 11.
Arrived ship Citizen, Allen, of N. York, 37 days from Lisbon.—The Editors of the Mercury have been favored with London papers to the 14th July.

The last reports from Spain were, that Gen. Hill had lost two regiments—that the allied army was retrograding—that Soult had arrived at Bayonne, issued a proclamation, and resumed the command of the French armies.

[We presume this is not from the London papers but verbal news from Lisbon. J. A. Wm. Bentick it is said commands in the S. of Spain. Gen. Murray being sent to England for his misfortune at Tarragona in June last.]

The "Times" of the 14th July, gives a proclamation by the King of Prussia, dated from Königsberg, June 12, wherein he states that it was the French that first proposed the armistice and (which is of more consequence than this formality) that the use which his majesty means to make of it, is only to afford time for the national efforts now put forth to obtain their full vigor, in order that his people may be enabled "to conquer their independence." We find by another proclamation, in the same paper, that the Governor of the country between the Vistula and the Russian frontier, is actually obliged to calm the public indignation on account of the armistice, by an assurance that it will not lead to peace, but to the renewal of a more powerful and energetic warfare.

FRIGATE ESSEX.

London, July 13.

The following is an extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 8.

"The American frigate Essex is in Valparaiso, where she arrived the 18th of March last, after a passage of thirty five days, from the island of Sebastian's near Rio Janeiro. She is armed with 45 guns and 420 picked men, and in other respects she is exceedingly well found. It is certain that Poyntsett, the American consul there, wrote to his government for a vessel of this description. There were illuminations and balls on account of her arrival."

At St. Petersburg, Berlin, and every other quarter, the prevailing animosity against the French has caused great dissatisfaction to be expressed at the armistice, which, however, the better informed look upon as likely to consolidate the strength of the allies, and ultimately ensure their triumph over the enemy.

The "Times" of the 12th July, contains Capt. Brooke's account of the capture of the Chesapeake.—The despatch translated from the Paris Monitor, it seems is only an extract from Capt. Brooke's letter.—The following is the concluding paragraph of Capt. Brooke's letter, and we are indeed sorry that brave men cannot always be satisfied by stating facts.

"The enemy came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men: the Shannon, having picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and thirty. The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteen on her main deck, two and thirty on her quarter deck and fore-castle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute." Much anxiety was evinced in the newspapers, and in parliament, on receiving Capt. Brooke's account of the capture of the Chesapeake.—Among other remarks of Mr. Croker, in the House of Commons, was the following: "The action with the Chesapeake, was in every respect unexampled. It was not—and he knew it was a bold assertion which he made,—to be equaled by any engagement which graced the naval annals of Great Britain. The enemy's ship was superior in size, superior in weight of metal, superior in numbers. She entered into the contest with a confidence of victory resulting from that conviction.—He was warranted in saying that the victory was accomplished in less than 15 minutes, of which only three minutes were occupied in boarding, when 310 British seamen had to contend with 440 of the enemy."

London, July 6.

Wednesday H. M. sloop Stork, captain Caulson, arrived here, after cruising for several days, though unsuccessfully, in quest of the Fox American privateer, between Achill head and Cape Clear. The Stork left on Tuesday week H. M. S. Fortune, capt. Goates, off Tory Island, where she was to cruise for three months. Some of the Fox's people had the audacity to go on shore at Sligo and Newport, in uniform, personating English officers, procured supplies of fresh provisions, &c. at both places, and gave the requisite drafts for the payment of the amount.

The Royal Oak, 74, rear admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, capt. Dix; Boyne, 98, capt. Burton; Venorale, 74, capt. Myle; and Albion, 74, capt. Devonshire, are fitting for foreign service. The Boyne, it is said, is going to the Mediterranean; and the other ships to the North American station.

An article under our shipping head, dated from Galway, gives a vexatious account of the depredations committed by an American privateer off that part of the coast of Ireland. We are sorry to learn that another of these marauders is sweeping the Irish seas in a different quarter, and has taken five linen ships off Loughswilly, and at the mouth of the Channel, and sent them for Norway.

July 7.

A body of Danish troops entered Luce the 2d ult. the commander of which formally announced the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Denmark.

The city of Plymouth was illuminated on the evening of the 9th July, in honor of the victory of lord Wellington, over king Joseph in Spain; and of the capture of the Chesapeake, by the Shannon, the account of which was received by the Nova Scotia brig.

Capt. Graham, late of the Laurestinus, has been appointed to the command of the Chesapeake.

July 13.

In consequence of the armistice which has been agreed upon, between the French and Danes on one side, and the Russians and Swedes on the other, the

crown prince had put his troops into cantonments.

The Gottenburgh mail confirms our opinion, that the person of distinction, late indisposed at Dresden, was Berthier. That celebrated assistant and follower of Bonaparte throughout his military career, died last month, in the 69th year of his age.—Times.

At a court of common council, held at Guildhall, a motion was made, that the freedom of the city, and a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to capt. Broke, of H. B. M. frigate Shannon, for the gallant conduct in the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake.

July 14.—An ounce of Portuguese gold is worth, in bank paper five pounds, five shillings, and a silver dollar of the new stamp, six shillings and nine pence. The Bank had bills in circulation in the year 1807, about 12,000,000. In the year 1813, they had upwards of 143,000,000 sterling.

Extract of a letter from Tangier, dated July 6.

"The Algerines were busily fitting out their cruizers of every description, inasmuch it was suspected their number would border on fifty, possibly the greater part Gun-Boats.—Tunis was the avowed destination, but it may be dreaded the present season will induce some to pass to the Atlantic."

INTERESTING TO PRIVATEERS.

French imperial Decree of April 14, 1813. "The vessels captured by the American privateers will be admitted into the ports of France."

"The administration of the prizes, and proceedings for condemnation, are to be made by the consuls of the U. States."

"Immediately on the arrival of the prizes, the cargoes will be lodged in the American warehouse (Entrepot Reel.)"

"All the goods and merchandise of the same description with those admitted to an entry when captured by French privateers will enjoy the same privilege."

"Those prohibited must remain in the government store till re-exported to the U. States."

"The goods and merchandise on board the privateers, will be admitted."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

At this moment when our fellow citizens are most properly rejoicing from one end of the Union to the other for our extraordinary and astonishing naval success—a success which has no parallel in the history of any nation— which has done more injury to haughty Britain, than she would sustain by the capture of Canada itself,—let us not in the midst of this great cause of rejoicing forget the situation of our fellow citizens of Georgia, of Louisiana, and of the Mississippi territory. The events in this quarter interest the U. States deeply, and the western people vitally.

That the enemy can capture and hold any part of our territory in this quarter we do not believe—but that they may ravage the country, massacre its inhabitants and stir up the negroes, is what is to be expected, for some of those scenes have already been exhibited.

The alarming situation of this section of the Union calls for the immediate interposition of government. The instant possession of East Florida would give peace and safety to the inhabitants of Georgia, the Mississippi territory and part of Louisiana. But so long as that country is held by the enemy (for the Spanish and British have conjointly set the Indians on us) so long will that extensive and important frontier be subject to his depredations.

And for what good reason are we to submit to Spanish depredations? Spain has plundered our property—and for this we have no indemnification—she has stimulated the Indians to the massacre of our exposed frontier settlements—she is in fact at war with us, whilst we are at peace with her.

East Florida would be a remuneration to the U. States for what the Spanish government owe her. And as the lives—the peace—the happiness of our citizens—and the safety of our territory are all to be saved by this measure, will Mr. Madison hesitate to possess himself of E. Florida?

We are fully aware of the difficulties which surround the President. The Senate, that hot-bed of aristocracy, stands ready to oppose every salutary measure he offers in support of the substantial interests of the nation. Let the President act with that energy which the times demand—he will be supported by the people—and if the Senate dare check his exertions for the country, let the odium fall upon them.

The conduct of the Senate is fast destroying itself. It may persevere in its evil doings a while longer, but the eyes of the nation will be opened; and the propriety of curtailing the time of service in that body will be generally assented to. It would be laughable, were it not a matter of the deepest regret, to see men who profess republicanism and the greatest concern for the interests of the country and the rights of the people, no sooner become members of that independent body than their tone is changed. Instances of this kind might be cited from Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Georgia, Vermont—perhaps from every state in the Union.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The late arrangements in this department which place the Western country nearer an equality with other parts of the U. States similarly circumstanced—were long since suggested in this paper as necessary. On the proper regulation of the post-office, depends, in a great measure, the integrity of the Union. For if one part of the country should be neglected or abandoned by this department, and extraordinary advantages bestowed on another, the consequences are easily discernable.

By the late amendments in the post-office department, newspapers are received by the regular mail from Washington, 3 and 4 days earlier than heretofore—and from the south, a week.

What other changes can yet be made favorable to the western country without injustice to other parts of the Union, Mr. Granger is certainly competent to decide, and we trust that the same friendly disposition which has lately been manifested, will be persevered in until the whole "procedure" shall be corrected.

The American Congress have decreed that independence, is dependence on British manufactures.

The Senate of the United States say that the best way to pacify our enemy is to feed him well—so said the Dutch.

Jefferson, that old fashioned revolutionary fellow, was the advocate of restrictive measures; but the great mercantile lawyer, Cheves, has proved him to be a fool—so we go.

The British say we are a nation of TRADERS, Cheves & Company are determined to prove it.

Alexander Hamilton was thought an enemy to his country because he was devoted to licentious commerce—but Mr. Cheves is thought a "good republican" whilst he supports more infamous principles.

The British love war and commerce—the U. States supply them plentifully with the latter article—their they have been sparing in the essentials of the former.

There are some politicians who through fear of being thought French, become English—but there always will be fools, as well as knaves.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Summary.

Gen. Hampton has crossed lake Champlain, and advanced a few miles north of Plattsburg.

Gen. Williams has left fort George, and has proceeded to Sackett's Harbor.

From the south west, we have nothing new by the last mail. Rumour says that the Creeks and Cherokees have united in hostilities against us, and that they have collected in the neighborhood of the Muscle Shoals, committing outrages & depredations on the frontier settlements.

We have a report that Col. Johnson commands a column by land and that he has advanced as far as the river Raisin.

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 29.

By a gentleman of this place, who arrived here on Sunday last from Lower Sandusky, we are informed that on the 21st inst. another British armed vessel was taken, after a short action, by one of Commodore Perry's squadron, & brought in to Sandusky bay, a little below which the vessels taken in the late engagement are all moored. Gen. Harrison with the advance of the army, and all the heavy artillery, had landed on an island about 7 miles from Malden, on Wednesday last. The main body had also embarked and were expected to join the advanced guard on the same day. The whole force that embarked amount to upwards of 10,000 men, in addition to which about 1500 mounted men, under the command of Col. Johnson, had gone on by way of Brownstown to Detroit, where, it is said the hostile Indians have all assembled. A slight skirmish is said to have taken place, at the river Raisin, between the spies of Col. Johnson's regiment and some Indians, in which two or three of the latter were wounded, and two taken prisoners, one of whom is said to have acted as aid-de-camp to Tecumseh.

We understand that about 72 officers, sailors, and soldiers, acting as marines, were killed on board the British vessels, and about the same number wounded—as in every previous engagement, the 41st regiment has suffered severely. If we may include Commodore Barclay, who is since dead, four officers were killed and eight wounded. The following are the names of the surviving officers now prisoners in Chillicothe:

Lieut. O'Keefe, 41st reg't.
Lt. Ingliss, Royal Navy.
Lt. Bremner, do.
Lt. Purvis, do.
Lt. Irwin, do.
Lt. Gardin, Royal Newfoundland reg't.
Mr. Collins, Master's Mate.

In the Boston account of the late engagement between the U. States brig Enterprize, and British brig Boxer, the former is stated to rate 14 guns.—This is an error, as she is only rated by the Navy department 12 guns.—She is at least 15 years old, was formerly a schooner, and is the same vessel that with which Lieut. Sterrett in August 1801 captured without the loss of a man, the Tripolitan ship of war Trepoh of 14 guns and 84 men, 50 of whom were killed or wounded.—The Boxer was built in England in the year 1804, and from the usual tonnage of brigs in the British Navy of her rate, she must be at least one-third larger than the Enterprize. The tonnage of the Enterprize is 163 tons, that of the Boxer 300 tons.—Dem. Press.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, under date of 12th inst.

"On Wednesday last, Gen. Parker left this place with all the artillery, and about 1500 infantry—our flotilla accompanied him. Reports say they are destined for the Isle au Noix. Troops are daily marching on to support him. The campaign appears to have commenced in this quarter."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated

Rio Janeiro, June 27.

"I have just heard that 3 British men of war are going in a few days round Cape Horn in search of the Essex, and likewise to take possession of Columbia River, where our countrymen have a small settlement: The force going is as follows—ship Phoebe, rating 36 and mounting 46 guns; ship Cherub, of 20 and mounting 28; ship Raccoon, of 18 and mounting 26 guns; and a store ship."

On the subject of the mediation a late London Courier has this paragraph:—"Great hopes are entertained in America of a successful issue to this mediation.—We know ministers have flatly refused to negotiate through any umpire. If America really wishes to be at peace with Great Britain, we stand ready to meet her face to face, and treat on the most honorable terms—though we have already experienced so much pettifogging chicanery on the part of some of her negotiators, that we think the people of England cannot build any strong expectation of the speedy realization of a solid peace."

BRITISH POLICY.

Our readers will recollect we predicted that the bill pending in the British Parliament, for prohibiting the importation of cotton, the growth of the United States, would not pass. Our prediction is verified by the following extract from a London paper of the 8th July last, stating the proceedings in the Commons on the day preceding:

Mr. Alderman Atkins contended, that the order of the day for the second reading of the American cotton bill was entitled to precedence. He found, however, it seemed to be the opinion of his Majesty's ministers, and of the house, that the bill ought not to be pressed forward during the present session. Fourteen thousand bales of cotton had, within the last week, arrived from our own colonies, and he wished, by passing this bill immediately, to have shown the Americans we could do without their cotton. However, he hoped by the bill being passed in the earliest part of the next session, it would have that effect.

The bill was then ordered to be taken into consideration this day three months. So that this measure, threatened with so much ostentation, has received the go-by, and Mr. Madison's dreaded policy of "extracting the precious metals from British vaults and pouring them into our own" is not likely to meet with any check from Mr. Alderman Atkins' bill. Another thing worthy of remark in the turn this business has taken, is, the complete subservency of the parliament to the ministers evinced by it. In fact, this body is nothing more than a chamber for registering ministerial edicts. After a majority of the Commons had resolved that American cotton should be excluded, and upon that resolution a bill had been introduced, once read, and ordered to a second reading, Mr. Alderman Atkins discovered that "it seemed to be the opinion of his majesty's ministers that the bill ought not to be pressed forward during that session," and so it was postponed accordingly. What a farce of legislation is this! and yet it is an object of admiration to some people in this country, who can see nothing to admire in our own institutions. (National Advocate.)

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A gentleman from Maryland says, that information has been obtained from the British squadron, stating that a regular account is taken of the Slaves taken off the names of their masters, and of the sales, on the Coffee Estates in the West Indies—(for likely fellows \$1000 had been obtained.) Five of these slaves had been taken from Col. J. F. Mercer of Maryland, and sold.

Admiral Warren with all the speculative sagacity of a London merchant, assigns the reasons of this extraordinary value, to wit—that since the trade to Africa has been suspended, the Coffee Estates in the West Indies has become excessively thin of slaves.

MANUFACTURE.

We hail with great pleasure the efforts of some enterprising gentlemen in the establishment of manufactures amongst us. The messrs. Harris are building on the canal a spinning and weaving manufactory, which will cost 80 or 100,000 dollars. To avoid the usual fate of such institutions, it is built on a plan entirely fire proof; the floors are supported by arches of brick, so that if one room should catch fire, its contents may be consumed without spreading the flames to the other parts of the building. It will go into operation this fall.

Mr. Charles Whitlock is also erecting a shot tower near the river, 156 feet high. It is thus we go on.—The British are determined, it seems, to increase the resources of our country. They will make us a manufacturing, as well as a naval nation.

There is an opening in this city, for other branches of manufactures: we have supplies of water, coal and iron in abundance. We want cutlery and hardware, scythes, knives and forks, all sorts of carpenters' tools, &c. Enquirer.

Sales at Auction.

ON SATURDAY

The 16th day of October, will be sold at public Auction,

Seven Building Lots.

Fronting on Main street and extending back to Water street. Those lots lie elegantly, in a pleasant part of the town, being the ground next above Messrs. Hanson and Parish's factory. They vary in front from 31 to 36 feet, and run back 215 feet. The importance which water street is assuming, renders the above property an object worthy of attention, as the lots have an equal front on both streets. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon on the premises. TERMS—One, two & three years credit—approved security required. A plan may be seen at the store of DAN. BRADFORD, Auct. Lex. October 5, 1813.

Eligible Lots for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 13th inst. will be sold at Auction, (unless previously disposed of by contract), FIFTEEN ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS, The property now occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, on High street. A continuation of SPRING STREET, through the premises of Mr. Neave and others, will be immediately made, and which will intersect other streets connected with Main Cross street. The sale to begin at 5 o'clock, precisely. DAN. BRADFORD, Auct. October 4, 1813.

THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1813, Will be presented, a Drama in five Acts, written by James Boaden, esq. never performed here, called

Fontainville Forest,

OR THE

APPARITION OF THE ABBEY.

Taken from Mrs. Ratcliff's celebrated novel of the "Romance of the Forest." To which will be added a farce, called the

Blue Devils.

Doors to open at 6 o'clock, and the curtain to rise at 7.

TAKEN out of my pasture on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. a GRAY MARE, full 16 hands high, blind of the near eye, branded on the near shoulder I F, about 10 years old, a little marked with wagon gears, and shod all round. Any person who will restore the mare again or give information where she is, shall be reasonably rewarded, and very much oblige their humble servant, JOHN FOWLER.

September 23, 1813.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

ARE hereby notified to meet at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, on Saturday the 23d day of October, in order to elect five directors, agreeably to a law passed the last session of the legislature.

JOHN BRADFORD, JAMES MACCOUN, WILLIAM LEAVY, Wm. MACBEAN, Geo. ANDERSON, ALEXR. PARKER, PETER I. ROBERTS, } Directors.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Payette Circuit, 2d. August Term, 1813.

POLLY ADAMS, Compt. } IN CHANCERY.

Against } Robt. Adams, Defendant.

THE defendant, Robert Adams, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to the law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, it is thereupon ordered that unless the defendant shall appear here on the first day of our next January term and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks in succession agreeably to law. A Copy. Att. St. 36-8t. THOS. BODLEY, c. l. c. c.

LOST OR MISLAID,

TWO Account Books, a Ledger and Day Book, the property of Robert Macnitt; any person finding them, please leave them at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and shall be rewarded for the same. 40-3t. October 5, 1813.

MECHANIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE members of this society will meet at the house of Mr. Tho. Tibbatts, tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock precisely. By order of the president, N. S. PORTER.

October 5, 1813.

STONE COAL.

CASH will be given for a few hundred bushels of stone coal delivered at my shop in Lexington. ALSO,

I want to purchase 2 Negro Boys from 13 to 15 years of age, none but those of good disposition, active and sprightly, will be taken. THO. STUDDMAN, Smith in general.

Main-street, Lexington, Oct. 4th, 1813. 40-3t

THE subscriber has a very valuable Negro Woman for house business of any description, for sale. Four miles from Lexington, Woodford road. THO. H. BERRYMAN.

October 4, 1813.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGROE MAN, who was brought up to house business. Enquire of the printer October 4, 1813: 40-tf.

Feb. 19, 1813. John Corbin living on the road one mile north east of Grimes's mill, on Hickman creek, Jessamine county, posts a sorrel mare, with four white feet, blaze in her face, about 13 hands and a half high; four years old in the spring—no perceivable brands—appraised to six dollars. 40-1t. MORGAN BROWN, J. #.

FOR SALE

100 acres of first rate Land three and an half miles east of Lexington, adjoining Mr. John Price—forty acres well improved, and the rest well covered with timber and prime fire wood. The wood on the land is worth double what I ask for the land. The improvement lies well to divide, as also the timbered land. Terms, one third in 3, one third in 12, and the balance in 24 months. No session given on new-years day—negotiable notes with approved indorsers will be required of the purchaser. JOHN STARKS.

Lexington, October 3, 1813. 40-tf

National Politics.

FROM THE AURORA.

PLAIN DEALING.

Human infatuation has never appeared in forms so odious as in the conduct of the LEADERS OF FACTIONS, in the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. A few simple propositions will place it in its proper point of view.

The real object of those people is power. The power which they seek is that of ruling the people of this continent.

Let us see what kind of means they employ to induce the people of these states to submit to their rule.

There are only three modes by which men in society can be ruled.

1. By their own consent.

2. Against their own consent.

3. By fraud.

Those who aim to rule by consent, usually endeavor to shew themselves worthy of trust, and confidence, and respect.

By the propriety of their own actions.

By the practice of the virtues.

By shewing that they feel a common interest and affection towards those over whom they wish to rule.

By shewing that they are good, magnanimous, honorable, faithful to their country.

By zealously promoting and cherishing the happiness, sustaining the reputation, and the rights and interests of those over whom they would rule.

By defending and protecting them against their enemies.

By sympathizing in their calamities, and soothing and mitigating their distresses.

In a word, by all their acts and deeds giving the proud evidence of their making common cause in all their circumstances; exulting in their prosperity, aiding and comforting them in adversity—proud of their just pride and making it their own; indignant where they are wronged, and making the injury theirs.

Such would be the conduct of rational men who sought to rule a people by their own consent, and to make the happiness of the ruled the solid foundation of their title to rule.

Have the *Cossack Societies*, have those associations which, while they use the name of Washington, belie and ridicule the very last precepts of his political life—have the *Essex Juntas* placed their ambition to rule the people of this nation on such foundations; do they expect to rule, with a population of 1,472,000, a population of 5,768,000—do they, with a territory, and comparatively sterile and frozen, and amounting to 72,130 square miles—expect to rule at their discretion a territory, comparatively rich, luxuriant, and fertile, and amounting to 3 millions of square miles—can they with a bigotted and intolerant religious system which palsies the faculties, benumbs the intellects, and is at war with civilization and social order; can they expect that a people, tolerant, intelligent and cheerful, with minds and hearts expanded will submit to the rule of such a handful of men, and by the very means which tyrants and hypocrites uniformly pursue?

When men are ruled by any other means than their own consent; they are treated exactly as the *Boston Traitors* and Connecticut hypocrites, treat the people of the United States south and west of them. When tyrants seek to subjugate a people to their iron rule, they act exactly as the *Pickenses*, *Quinnys* and *Strongs*, and the whole tribe of British hirelings and incendiaries, treat the people of the American states.

They look to no good qualities in themselves to conciliate those whom they would rule.

Instead of feeling or professing to feel a common interest in the prosperity of those over whom they would rule, or courting a place in their esteem or their affection, they seek only to excite the detestation, and assure the abhorrence of those they would rule.

Instead of magnanimity they display hatred and animosity towards those they would rule.

Instead of displaying a sense of individual or national honor, and thus exciting respect in those they seek to rule, those Eastern traitors, constantly endeavor to calumniate and stigmatize the people of the other states; they slander and insult them; they even take part with a proclaimed tyrant and merciles and savage enemy—rather than not shew their hatred to the very people over whom they wish to rule.

Instead of promoting the happiness of those over whom they seek to rule, instead of cherishing their rights and interests, they avow their readiness to surrender those rights to the public enemy; exult in the calamities inflicted on those over whom they wish to rule, by that public enemy.

When common tyrants usurp power over people whom they mean to rule; they at least endeavor to protect those they rule against every other enemy: but it is peculiar to the eastern traitors and their abettors in other parts of the union; to abandon those they wish to rule, to the public enemy, to deny not merely the aid of their arms, but even the consolations of their sympathy when the public open enemy oppresses them.

Instead of making common cause—they aid and comfort and abet the public enemy to oppress those over whom they themselves wish to rule.

Instead of making the valor and virtue of the people over whom those traitors wish to rule, a theme of just pride and national glory; they endeavor to withhold the need of honor, and to exult whenever there is misfortune.

Instead of indignation at injustice and barbarity, they vindicate and palliate the barbarity of the barbarous enemy—and yet expect to rule over a people whom they thus insult and outrage!

Such is the conduct of the solemn league and covenant of New England morality—such are their pretensions to rule over the American people!

But the practice of tyrants against a refractory people, whose pride and self respect spurns at servile and unconditional obedience—the practice of tyrants against such a people, is to labor incessantly to render them odious in the eyes of the world and in their own—to break down their spirit, and by calumniating gradually reduce them from their high character to the very character necessary to their subjugation—such are the means of tyrants, and such are the means by which the conspirators against American liberty hope to obtain the rule of American freedom.

But those traitors have united the extremes of monstrous absurdity with the extremes of tyrannical policy.

Not content with calumniating without ceasing—abusing without provocation or justifiable pretext—and reiterating insult in return for the greatest services and the most generous support—not content with seeking to disparage the very people from whose plantations they draw their daily bread—not content with adhering to the enemy, against whose tyranny

these very abused people generously and nobly stepped forth to rescue them, and never shrunk till they had been rescued—those traitors, in aid of the common means of direct tyranny, employ also the indirect means of fraud.

And these things they do with the express purpose of obtaining as they suppose the political rule over the very people they thus insult and abuse.

The fraud—the horrible course of fraud, pursued by the Boston traitors and their British abettors, is however of a character so naked and extravagant and absurd, that it can impose upon no one, unless it be upon the infatuated people who calculate that it can deceive—

No man of common sense can suppose that those who calumniate their countrymen, and extol their enemies, can be honest or worthy to rule over the people whom they thus insult and betray.

No man of common honesty, would commit his character, in saying that a nation which has spread blood and desolation over every quarter of the globe for the gratification of her rapacity—can be the bulwark of any religion, but the religion of Moloch and Belial.

No honest man would say—that the impression of our people on the high seas, is innocent, when until the reign of George III. impression of Englishmen to fight against their own enemy was held to be the greatest tyranny.

No man imbued with a spark of virtue and intellect, will deny that they must be most profligate hypocrites who cry out against conscription in France, and palliate the impressment of men from the ships of a neutral nation.

No moral and rational man will say that the abuse poured out from the *presses* and *pulpits* and *forums* of Boston, against the people of the states west and south, can inspire the abused people, forming a vast majority of the union, to ever suffer the traitors who abuse them to rule over them.

MASON'S INN, MOUNTSTERLING, KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a **House of Entertainment.**

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

WANTED TO HIRE A Black Boy,

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

I & E. WOODRUFF.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Woodford county on the 19th day of this month, a negro man named **HARRY**—27 years old, 5 ft. 9 or 10 inches high, well made. He has a scar under his right eye, his finger contracted on one of his hands by a burn, his right arm was cut by a negro just before he started. He had on a round about cotton coat, and pantaloons striped blue and yellow. The above reward will be given to any one who will deliver said negro, or secure him in jail so that I get him.

SOWEL WOLFOLK.
39-3f

Sept. 27th, 1813.

P. S. His family lives at Francis Keen's in Fayette, where he has been seen since his elopement, and is expected to be still lurking about there, receiving subsistence from his father & mother.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 19th inst. an apprentice to the subscriber, named **WILLIAM BLACK**, about 18 years of age, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare made. It is probable he will make for Knox county, where his parents live. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Woodford county.

WILLIAM MORE.
39-3f

Sept. 24, 1813.

FALL GOODS.

H. BOSWELL & Co.

Opposite the Branch Bank, Main Street Lexington.

Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from Philadelphia, among which are the following articles:

FINE & COARSE CLOTHS,

DRAB & OLIVE COATINGS,

FLANNEL & ROSE BLANKETS,

CAMBRICKS, SHIRTING & LENO MUSLINS,

COTTON, STRIPES, PLAIDS, & CHAMBRAYS,

BLACK, GREEN & SCARLET BOMBAZET,

WORSTED, COTTON & SILK STOCKINGS,

CORK SOLE, RED, MOROCCO & LEATHER SHOES,

MOROCCO, FUR & WOOL HATS,

SILK & COTTON UMBRELLAS,

BLACK, CHECKED & LEVANTINE SILKS,

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS,

BLACK, PINK, BLUE & GREEN CAMBRICKS,

SUPERFINE CASHMERE & ENGLISH PRINTED CALICOES,

WHITE & BLACK LACES,

CHENILLE, RIBBONS & MILLINETTES,

KID, SILK & BUCKSKIN GLOVES,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, QUEENS, CHINA GLASS AND HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, September 12, 1813. 36-1f

NEW GOODS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, MAIN STREET,

Have just received a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE.

Chiefly purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a low advance, on accommodating terms.

Lexington, 31st Aug. 1813. 55

LOST

IN the year 1809, two bonds and other papers belonging to the subscriber—One of the bonds was given for 190 acres of land in Harrison by Andrew and John Makemson—the other a penal bond of 500 dollars, for building a saw-mill in Harrison county, on Mill creek, given by said A. and J. Makemson to the subscriber.

TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for either or both.

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON.

Clarke county, Ky. September 20, 1813—3f

Ordinances.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, held on the third day of September, 1813—the following Ordinances were ordered for publication before their final passage:

BE it Ordained, That all such articles as are usually sold by weight or measure, shall hereafter be sold in the market of Lexington by weights or measures, which weights or measures shall be agreeably to the standard of the state: and every article offered for sale otherwise than by weight or measure shall be forfeited (except such articles as are usually sold by number;) and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to seize such articles so sold or offered for sale, and sell the same at vendue for the benefit of the Town.

Attest, **PETER I. ROBERT, C. B. T. L.**

BE it ordained, that the clerk of the market provide sufficient chains to extend from each end of the market house, to the public square, and on the opposite side from the market house to the foot pavement on Cheapside, at the expense of this Board, and to give public notice that on the 10th of October, said chains will be stretched across said streets at day light each market morning, in order to prevent horses, cattle, wagons or carts, standing on said streets, until 9 o'clock on said days.

A Copy from Records. Attest.

PETER I. ROBERT, C. B. T. L.

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the duties of the Town Surveyor beg leave to recommend to the Board of Trustees the passage of the following ordinance:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained, That from and after the passage of this ordinance no person shall be at liberty to lay the foundation of any building or party wall on any of the streets of the town of Lexington, within the legal jurisdiction of the trustees thereof, within any square the line whereof has not been established and recorded before they have applied to the town surveyor for the time being to shew the line of said street or streets, and of said party wall, under the penalty of twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained That if any builder shall extend any part of his building over the line of the lot on which said building is erecting, and into any street, it shall be deemed an obstruction in said street, and the owner of said building for such offence shall forfeit & pay the sum of three dollars to be recovered with costs before a justice of the peace and for the benefit of the town—moreover, every twenty-four hours that such obstruction is suffered to remain in the street shall be considered a new offence and the owner liable to the like fine for every offence, to be recovered in like manner and for the same purpose.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the town surveyor upon application to him bring made forthwith, to attend, & he is hereby invested with full power and authority to enter upon the land of any person or persons in order to ascertain and shew the line or lines of any street or streets thus applied for and to mark the division lines of such lots as may be required of him. It shall also be his duty to keep a book of record of all lines thus shewn by him, detailing therein the true situation of said lines relative to certain permanent brick or stone buildings or said street or streets if any there be thereon—and if not to the permanent brick or stone buildings, on the nearest street thereto—agreeably with the rule laid down in the 42 section of an ordinance of this board passed 5th of January 1809. Further it shall be his duty to grant to the party applying to him a certificate of his record if demanded—and to lodge with the clerk of this board for record on the books thereof, a certificate copy of his records monthly.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That in all cases herein submitted to the decision of the town surveyor the party may if in their opinion aggrieved, appeal to the Board of Trustees.

ANDREW MCALLA, C. B. T. L.

A copy from the records of the Trustees of the town of Lexington. **P. I. ROBERT, C. B. T. L.**

REMOVAL.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, Manufacturing Chemist, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the Western country, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business in this place.

He respectfully informs them that his Apothecary shop is removed farther up Main street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of Chemical Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Paints, at his usual prices.

He is constantly receiving from New York additional supplies of Medicine, of the latest importation, which will enable him in future to keep his assortment very complete.

Lexington, Aug. 27, 1813. 36-6f

TO BUILDERS.

For Sale,

ABOUT 100,000 feet of well seasoned ash, a poplar, cherry and walnut plank on which a credit of six months will be given, enquire of

LUKE USHER.
21-1f

May 26, 1813.

Lost or Mislead,

ABOUT a month ago, a note given by John & Thomas Jameson, of Montgomery county, for forty-six pounds, fifteen shillings, to the subscriber, due the fifth of May last. The note has a credit on it for nine pounds—All persons are cautioned against trading for this note, as the drawers have been warned not to pay it—I will give a reasonable compensation to the finder for its delivery.

ROBERT RUSSELL,
Stone Cutter.

September 20, 1813. 33-3f

McCalla, Gaines & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS, in addition to their former stock.

ALSO, QUANTITY OF

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present years—

Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

Cock, Trimble & Fowler,

HATTERS.

HAVE established a factory in Lexington, and will carry on the Hattings Business, in all its various branches. Orders will be thankfully received, and the greatest attention and industry used to execute their work in the best manner, and to give satisfaction to their customers. Their front shop is kept in the frame house opposite the Gazette office.

31-1f

August 3, 1813.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

FLAX OR HEMP SEED.

By **WM. BOBB.**

Lexington, July 31st, 1813. 31-1f

VEVAY.

THIS town just laid out on a liberal plan, is situated in the Indiana Territory, on the bank of the Ohio river, about 22 miles above Madison and eight above the mouth of the Kentucky river—the situation is truly beautiful, being in the centre of the flourishing and very important settlement of *New-Switzerland*, where the cultivation of the vine is carried on with great success; the soil and climate being well adapted to it. The immense quantity of wine which will be made annually in this settlement and its vicinity, will render VEVAY one of the most important places in the western country. On the Kentucky side there is a flourishing and wealthy settlement. The inhabitants, besides large apple and peach orchards, also begin to plant Vineyards. It is remarkable that for a considerable distance above and below this place, the orchards bear every year. A Post-Office is established here, and the mail from Jeffersonville to Cincinnati passes and repasses every week. Besides these great advantages, this town has that of being laid out on a healthy, rich, high and dry, though level spot.

There is a saw and grist-mill within one and a half miles, and another grist-mill will be in operation this fall, within three and a half miles back of this place.

Lots will be sold at Auction on the third Monday and Tuesday of November next—the terms of payment will be one sixth ready money, and the balance in three annual instalments. Tradesmen will be encouraged.

JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR.

September 13, 1813

N. B. First rate Coopers, who could make wine vessels of any size, from 5 to 2000 gallons, would meet with great encouragement.

Soap and Candle Factory.

JOHN G. COWLING, & Co's.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, at the upper end of Main street, a little above Redd & Womack's Carriage shop, is now complete for the reception of any article requisite in such manufacture.

JOHN G. COWLING & Co.

WILL CONSTANTLY GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR

TALLOW, CRACKLINS,

HOGS LARD, ROSIN & KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES.

Families, Lime and Brick burners, Distillers, &c. who may not reside at too great a distance from town, may find it to their interest to save their ashes, and send them to the said factory, where, for every bushel of prime ashes, they will receive nine pence.

The inhabitants of Lexington will render a service to the above mentioned establishment, by charging their servants to save their ashes.

Any person who may be desirous to contract for the delivering of any quantity of Hogs Lard—say from 1000 to 20,000 lbs. weight, during the present Autumn and Winter, will please apply to

JOHN G. COWLING.

Lexington, Sept. 7, 1813. 36-1f

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th of August, a negro fellow named **DICK**—He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made across the shoulders, a short thick neck, marked a little with the small pox, has a scar one side of his mouth, and when you speak to him has a fashion of shutting his right eye, in which eye is a small white pearl—had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and overalls and an old hat, the former somewhat torn at one rist, but has since been seen in a light brown round about—had no pass from me, has frequently been seen in the neighborhood of Mr. McMurtre's and Thomas January's, on the Russell road.—The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if taken in the state, and if taken out of the state, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if secured in any jail where I can get him, and all reasonable charges paid.

DANIEL WHITE.

Lexington, Ky. September 20th, 1813. 38

Wanted to hire, a negro man by the month

REMOVAL.

J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

N. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the hhd. or bbl.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, by the bbl.

8 CEREBOONS SPANISH INDIGO,

10,000 wt. ROLL BRIMSTONE,

PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,

MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERASS

GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL & YOUNG HYSON TEA,

MADEIRA WINE.

ALSO,

Received on consignment, a large quantity of best Philadelphia

SOLE LEATHER,

Which will be sold wholesale on moderate terms.

33- Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

Stolen or Strayed

FROM the subscriber's lot, on the evening of the 5th of September, one **DARK SORREL HORSE,** 14 1/2 hands high, with a white star and snip, one of his hind feet white,